# The Washington Times

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### The Washington Times The People's Penny Paper.

CIRCULATION FOR THE PAST WHEE:

Sunday, July 8...... 20.131 Monday, July 9...... 20,099 Tuesday, July 10 ...... 20,055 Thursday, July 12 ...... 20,000 Friday, Inly 13...... 20.068 Saturday, July 14...... 20,144 Total for week------140,028

The above statement of the eleculation of The Times is absolutely correct, and the number of payers published each day was distributed to bona fide readers in the city of Washington and vicinity.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY. Per C. G. CONN.

A "Times" route boy reports that sample copies of the Post are being delivered to his subscribers by a boy who follows him round of a morning. It is only another proof that "The Times" now leads the way. We are not disposed, however, to credit all of the wonderful increase of our circulation to this advertising effort on the part of the Post, but the Washington public are always quick to catch on to "The Times" costs only 35 cents per month, daily and Sunday.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to make complaints at The Times office of all neglect to deliver papers promptly and in a courteous manner. The Times proposes to give subscribers satisfactory service, and complaints made to headquarters will receive prompt attention.

The Weather To-day.

For the District of Columbia, conditions favorable for thunder storms; slightly cooler in the evening, south winds.

For Virginia, conditions favorable for thunder storms; cooler in northern, warmer in southern portions; variable winds,

#### CARPET-BAG RULE.

The argument that the District is, to all intents and purposes, a government reservation because the Constitution provides it shall be "under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress" is a weak defense of our present form of government. If the District is practically a government reservation, why are residents permitted to own property within its boundary lines, and why are they taxed and burdened with debt to pay for alleged improve

While it is true that the United States gov. ernment owns and controls a large amount of property in the District, it is also true that outside the government buildings but little of it is worth comparing to the great value of property owned in fee simple by bons fide residents, and it is upon this property that one half the taxes of the District is collected.

Our present government is in charge of carpet-bag officials-men who are non-residents, non-property owners, and not interested in District affairs except at the will of non-resident voters. Their tenure of office depends upon the caprice of politics and the favor of constituents, and it is not expected that they will take as active an interest in administering an economical government as would men who are residents and property owners of the District.

No one disputes that Washington is one of the most beautiful of cities, but it was not the present form of government that inaugurated improvements that make the city the pride of the nation, nor was it local taxpayers' money that erected the stately government buildings that make it so attractive; consequently that argument does not apply in favor of a continuance of carpet-bag rule.

The further fact that government anpointees would lose their votes in other localities by becoming voters of the District under local government would be a blessing easily explained. Voters who have lived in Washington for years and who have been compelled to travel hundreds of miles to exereise the right of suffrage can best say why their votes should not be cast here. No reasonable excuse can be made for withholding suffrage from voters of the District, and discussion will make the necessity all the more

## SUGAR TRUST MATHEMATICS.

The Sugar Trust and its defenders have of late produced some remarkable figures professing to show that in the 40 per cent, item of the Gorman schedule there is actually no special protection for the refiners. The mystifying calculation of discounts, allowances, parity, waste, etc., etc., results in a claim, eriously made, that the valuation of the raw sugar sufficient to make a pound of refined sugar is as nearly as may be the same as the valuation of a pound of relined sugar-which (since it is admitted that the only bounty to German refiners-those whose product is made the basis of the calculations-is less than 634 net per 100 pounds.) is tantamount to an assertion that the margin for refining abroad, including the waste, expense of handling, etc., etc., is practically nothing; while bere, in our great new refineries, it is some-

what over \$1 a hundred pounds. Such a calculation scarcely merits argument. Anybody who believes that the refluing business requires a margin of over 1 cent a pound here, when it can be done elsewhere, in smaller and poorer refineries for practi cally nothing, is welcome to believe anything

else he plenses. But it may be well to note: First, that the German granulated is as nearly as may be 1/2 of a cent poorer in quality than our own, and that Dutch or British granulated should be taken as a standard of

comparison. Second, that cane sugar supply is the main basis of United States reflning, nearly onehalf of the world's production-from Cuba, United States, and Hawaii-being practically monopolized by us, while we compete on even terms for Javan, Brazilian, Philippine, Deme rara, and other cane sugars; so that the world's market for cane sugars is fixed by ourselves, and we use beet sugars only when a special chance occurs for buying them at extraordinarily low rates.

Third, that no considerable additional quantity of came sugars can be procured by Pat Walsh.

either Germany or England unless at prices substantially higher than United States prices Fourth, that the attempt to secure in Europe even the one-tenth part of our refined sugar consumption would greatly raise the foreign price of refined sugars.

Fifth, that compared with our refining plants there is not a single good-sized or ecoomically working one in Europe.

Sixth, that the total capacity of the German exporting refineries could not be increased for years to come so as to supply any large proportion of our consumption.

Between what Mr. Havemeyer does say and what he does not say, he has put himself in a ridiculous light. He admits that the price of sugar will be raised 1 cent a pound at least above that ruling under the McKinley bill, He would probably agree-any one else familiar with customs house matters would do so-that the average duty on the sugars sufficient to make a pound of refined, after the customs house valuation has been reached by deducting expenses of transportation, etc., etc., and making calculation upon the basis of foreign price, will be below rather than above I cent. This shows that he anticipates a protection for his refined sugar under the Senate schedule at least equal to that which he now enjoys under the McKinley law.

Again, Mr. Havemeyer asserts that th proposed bill will give him only one-quarter the protection that he enjoys under the Me-Kinley law-admits that this is precisely 60 cents per 100 pounds, and asserts that the sugar trust profits were about 38% cents per 100 pounds: also admits that his errand to Washington was successful, and that the present schedule is fairly satisfactory, though not as high as he might like to have it. But if his present protection is 60 cents per 100 pounds, and the proposed schedule gives him only one-fourth of it, this will reduce his profits by 45 cents per 100 pounds, and if such profits are only 3814 cents per 100 now, that will leave him carrying on the business at a considerable

Nothing but Christian fortitude can a count for Mr. Havemeyer's satisfaction; and one cannot speak too highly of the philantrophy which lobbied so successfully in favor of a schedule, the effect of which is to give the American people their sugar at so

much less than it actually cost him, Mr. Havemeyer's statement that the labor ost of refining in Europe is about one-eighth eent per pound less than here obviously needs explanation; since from the census reports of the more expensively working refineries alone it appears that the total labor cost of refining in this country is well below oneeighth cent per pound,

And when Mr. Havemeyer proves to his wn satisfaction that the valuation of raw sugar sufficient to make a pound of the refined sugar is equal to the valuation of a pound of refined sugar and therefore that there is no "protection" in the 40 per cent. item, he proves too much. For he will admit that his prices are more than a cent a pound higher in the latter case. If he tells the truth therefore he proves that he is a nuisance on the face of the earth, bribing legislation and buildoxing the government to pay him an extra bonus of 60 cents per 100 pounds, or seven times the total labor cost of refining for putting sugar through a process which foreigners will do for nothing.

Of course, however, there are people who may not believe Mr. Havemeyer.

### WATERED STOCKS.

Mr. John C. Freund, the well known New York journalist, writes as follows of watered

A few capitalists combine for some public enterprise. A valuable franchise is obtained, generally for nothing. A company is formed. The stock is watered to four or five times the amount

This is the great crime, but society tolerates

The watered stock, to be of value, must earn ividends. To obtain these dividends the public ust be charged double and treble the real value of the service performed by the corporation. while the wages of the employes have to be kep lown to the lowest possible point.

Hard times come. The business and conse quently the receipts of the corporation fail off. out the watered stock still cries for its pound of

The next step is to turn to labor and say: be cut. We cannot do business at a loss." So the Pullman company cut the wages of their employee, though it did not cut the rents of the

encinents in which these employes live. Then the men complain, They proposed arbitration. It is contemptuously rejected. Strikes, disorders and bloodshed follow.

Where is the real responsibility? milk, but we henor, we send to Congress the nen who water the stock of companies and corporntions, and thereby become the possessors of ittions on millions which they never honestly

earned as the manufacturer, the merchant, earns It is not a question of the government control of the railroads. It goes further and deeper.

We must strike at the root of the evil. Fraudulently created capital must not be acepted as real capital, and must be granted neither the rights nor the protection due to real

## OUR OWN MAKE.

"Oh. mother, may I go out to swim?" Exclaimed a stylish daughter; "Yes, child, but don't let any whim Lead you so far astray as to injure your new bathing suit by actual contact with

the water." First Congressman: "What did that constit-

ent want? Second Congressman: "Recommendation

for a post office. "Give it to him?"

"Nope."

"What excuse?" "Interstate Commerce Law."

"How's that" "Couldn't meddle with the mails,"

Little bags of boodle, Little grains of sand, Make the little sugar trust A power in the land.

Tur strike is still echoed in Boston, where they are undecided whether to call him Sov-

Is the New York World really wants an answer for its famous "Where did you get it," the editor should send a reporter to examine the cuticle adjacent to Mr. Croker's collar.

IT is said in Cleveland that Governor Me-Kinley is in hearty sympathy with our local slogan, "Washington in '96."

Governon Hogo says he found Boston people just like Texans. No telling what beans and Browning will do for a community, goveanor, no telling.

To GEORGE GOULD: There's many a slip twixt the cup and the ship.

By putting strong clamps on its modesty the Augusta Chronicle will, it is presumed, advocate the continued Senatorship of Hon.

### CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

Senator Grav expects to get up the Chines reaty some day early this week and send it through with a rush. Secretary Gresham and Minister Denby have been exhibiting considerable restlessness over the delay in nego tistions, and have seen almost every member of the Senate personally in order to herp the chances for the treaty.

The question of consideration in open ses sion, which some of the Pacific coast Sena-tors were anxious to do in order to have an opportun 47 to make the treaty unpopular, has practically blown over, and it is now be-lieved that a day will be sufficient to secure the assent of the Senate to the document. nator Gray says it practically secures be protection that the Geary exclusion law does, and at the same time accomp it in a diplomatic way. That and the that it secures certain trade concession that it secures certain trade concessions has won its acceptance by the Foreign Relations

Senators Gibson and Proctor have not many points in common, but they do have one—a fondness for beer. On the cool veranda, attached to one of Washington's breweries, located in the northwest section of town, the two Senators are often seen, not to-gether, but each with one or two friends quaffing the drink which Gambrinus proquaffing the drink which Gambrinus pro-nounced fit for a Kaiser, and which the whole world has accepted as a true verdict ever

While the appropriation bills have been under consideration in the Senate the past week, a frequent visitor to the Senate wing has been Judge Cockrell, of Texas, a brother of the Missouri Senator, who holds Uuncle Sam's

The judge takes a great deal of pride in his The judge takes a great deal of pride in his younger brother's career and prominence—the Senator is two years his junior—and expresses his deep admiration for the judgment which his brother uses in making evonomical cuts. Both brothers studied in the famous old Chapel Hill college, but the judge was at-tracted away from his studies by the California gold fever. From the Pacific he drifted to Texas, where he became a real judge, not to Texas, where he became a real judge, not an honorary one, and has lived there ever

There are few instances in the Senate where the two Senators from the same state are chums. In some cases they represent op-posite political parties, and so are kept apart; in other cases rivalry makes their relations exceedingly diplomatic, verging on the coolly There are two exceptions, howver, where the two Senators seem to be great friends. One is in the case of the Pennsylva-nia Senators, Quay and Cameron, who sit to-gether and are great eronies. Another is that of Morgan and Pugh, who do not sit together, but spend on the average half their time in the Senate in company. A cordial dislike for the President is said to be a mutual characteristic which has strengthened the bond between the two. As to Cameron and Quay, it is hard to see what holds them unless it be a mutual contempt for the prevailing opinions of the state they rep-

Representative Grady, who came from the old North State, as North Carolina is known in the South, and from what is known as the Turpentine district, tells the following story of a constituent of his who had lived all his iffe in the eastern part of the state, where the country is perfectly flat, and as Mr. Grady puts it, "there isn't a hill as high as your head." The Carolinian had made a trip on horseback to the western and mountainous part of the state, and strack a county which was nothing but a series of hills. Finally he reached a slight plateau where there was a clearing of a few acres, and was seen to ride round and around it at an increased speed until he got into a breakneck galop. The mountaineers who happened to be on the oot gazed at him in mute astonishment and

spot gazed at him in mure astonishment and finally as he drew up his norse for a minute's rest, asked him what was the matter. "Wal," replied the eastern Tarheeler, "you see this is the first level patch I've come acress in three days and I thought I'd make

One day last week a well-known public man in Washington was standing by the Treasury talking to one of the Civil Service Commissioners, when Josiah Quincy, who happened to be in town, strolled by in company with Logan Carlisle. With a humorous twinkle in his eye be introduced the two to the Civil Service Commissioner and he added: "You have a great deal in common as civil service reformers."

Schator Dubois is very confident that the Republican party will drift at last to silver and with a sincerty which will be of service to the cause. With Senators Lodge, Gaillinger, Cuandler, and Platt conservative and with others from the West, he believes the time is getting ripe for results; while the outspoken utterances of Reed, of Maine, is an indication to the Senator's mini that a feeling of friendliness to sliver is again becoming popular among the eastern Republication.

"The programme now," said the Idaho Sen-ator the other day, "is free colnage pure and simple at 16 to 18, no half way about it. We have pursued that course long enough, and it is now all or nothing." He added that the production of gold in this country for the past year had been raised from about \$32,-000,000 to nearly \$50,000,000 worth. icans of that body.

Representative Straus, of New York, who Hepresentative Straus, of New York, who has introduced a bill for the prevention of railway wrecking—a very elaborate and carefully worked out document providing for "examiners" and reports to the interstate railway commission and preventing the formation of voting trusts, the selling of securities of a road "shut" by its directors or receivers, the purchase of stocks or bonds of other roads as a treasury asset and the appointment of officers of the road as receivers, said the other day that he only expected his pointment of officers of the ford as receivers, said the other day that he only expected his bill to act as an educator for the present. The subject needs and will now get discus-sion, he said. Reforms of this kind must come slowly, but when they do come they will add greatly to the safety of railway investments by small and defenseless stock-

## EXAMPLES OF ENTERPRISE.

One Lowell Mass, earnet mill has \$500,000 An immense cotton mill at Columbia, S. C., is run entirely by electricity,

Projects to build over forty paper mills in the southern states are under way. Big vessels are now loading green yellow

pine in Sabine Pass, Texas, for New York, A \$200,000 cotton mill will be hurried to ion at Craigdale, Ala., and one at Pelzer, S. C., to cost \$500,000.

There is a rapid increase in exports from Southern ports, especially Charleston, New Orleans, and Galveston.

Twelve steamships are to be built to ply along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts from Mexican ports, to make trade for Mexico. It is estimated that 100,000 wage workers will return to Europe this year, owing to the hard times here. East-bound passenger steamers are all crowded.

If electricity works all right on the Chicago elevated roads it will be introduced on New York roads. If it is put on these two lines it will go everywhere.

The most important late invention is one which smelts iron into castings of the very finest quality with electricity and rarefled air. The process works with water power and without fuel. The effect of trolley construction in dis-

persing population will soon be felt. Crowded cities are now unnecessary and cheap fares and rapid trayel will soon deplete over-crowded cities.

Big irrigation schemes are under way in the West. One in Arizona contemplates the building of 110 miles of canal, to reclaim 400,000 acres of land, and cost \$2,000,000. In all about \$40,000,000 are to be expended in this direction.

In Days of Old.

"I would rather," said Julius Cresar, as he passed that little place near the city of Rome; "I would rather be first in that insignificant little village that second in Rome, if—if"—— "If what?" inquired his friend, "If I could be certain that it has no mos-

quites and no malaria. And he never resigned the leadership.

# SOCIAL SALVATION BY FAITH

Prof. Lester P. Ward's Lecture in the Peoples' Church.

A CRITICISM OF KIDD'S BOOK

Attributes Its Usefulness to Fundamental Error in the Work-Religion's Powerful Hold on Mankind the Safeguard Against Hetrodoxy-It Is the Product of Reason.

"Social Salvation by Faith an Examination of Kidd's Social Evolution," was the theme upon which Prof. Lester F. Ward, of the Smithsonian Institution, delivered a lengthy and interesting lecture yesterday morning at the Peoples' church, on G street northwest,

The professor began by referring to the author of "Social Evolution" as one "hitherto little known to literature," but whose book "has already produced a considerable stir in the social world, and seems destined to be widely rend, at least, whether its sentiments are generally indersed or not." For his own part, Professor Ward welcomes the book heartily, and believes it is destined to do great good. "Curiously enough," said he, "I am obliged

to attribute its usefulness largely to what I regard as a fundamental error in the work. The way in which I apprehend that Kidd's error is chiefly to do good is by popularizing a book that contains a great many highly use-We all know the powerful hold that religion has on mankind. No matter how true a on has on mankind. No matter how true a loctrine may be, if it conflicts with religious entiments it can never penetrate to the minds

of the great mass. Per contra, no matter how false a doctrine may be, if it appeals to those sentiments, its popularity is assured. "This book portrays the resistless march of the lower elements of society towards the pos-session of political and social equality with he higher elements, and pictures the slow out uninterrupted retreat of the classes before the masses, a retreat which in the last quarter of the nineteenth century has almost been converted into a rout, which has been accom dished by the power of a deep-seate ever-growing moral sentiment that is de ompletely to master the world and banish

every vestige of preventible wrong. BEASONS PROM BIOLOGY.

"My principal object in discussing the boo is to combat the error referred to. Kidd ascribes all social progress to religion. He ascribes all social progress to religion. He denies that it is attributable in any way to reason or to the intellect. But by religion he means something very different from the current acceptation of the word. His first reas ming is from blology. He recognizes man's levelopment from the sub-human or animal world, and understands that animal evolution has been the result of a blind struggle for exence in which reason has played no part,

"He applies the same law to the human and says man must continue to be con nce, and says man most column to rolled by something that is equivalent to, and the homologue of, those blind instincts of elf-preservation that have made him truly elf-preservation that have made him truly on. He finds in the religious beliefs of man. He mads in the religious beliefs of civilized men, against which reason so often rebels, the true homologue of those of the unthinking savage. The answer to this is that religion itself is a product of reason. The religion of both civilized and savage is simply a philosophy, an attempt to explain the phenomena of the universe.

"It is all the result of the reason and could

the phenomena of the universe.

"It is all the result of the reason and could come from no other source. No being not endowed with reason could under any circumstances possess a religion.

"Kidl's next contention is that there is no rational sanction for the condition of social

progress. He looks upon progress as meaning simply the preservation and perpetuation of the race, and labors to show that the individual guide by reason alone would not secure this end; that the individual has no conserve for sometime and if suided to take the cern for posterity, and if guided solely by reason the race would perish. This is so even of enlightened peoples.

IMPROVEMENT WITHOUT RELIGION. Kidd says that without the aid of religion the race could not have increased numeri-cally, and that without it there could have been no improvement in the condition of the masses. Religion has in neither the one case nor the other anything in particular to do with it Mr Kidd's statistics confirm the belief that cultivated and enlightened people have smaller families than the ignorant and uneducated and also a larger percentage of cellibates, his deductions being that society is

ine families and the fastidions s of choice which prevents marriage are due to superior intelligence. But Mr. Kidd's error is in attributing the opposite results to religion. If the one is due to intelligence, why is not the

the least restraint, the most complete obedi-ence to impulse, and the absence of ideals.

"If the instincts of race-preservation can be ascribed to religion, I see no reason why the instincts of birds, bees, ants, and animals can-not also be so explained.

"SIAI segmes that in the absence of re-

"Kidd argues that in the absence of religious influences, man may grow so rational as to cease to replenish the earth, and he points to France, the most rational of na-tions, where the birth rate scarcely exceeds the death rate. The ratios have been diminthe death rate. The ratios have been dimin-ishing ever since statistics began to be col-lected. The population of France is no ionger increasing. But then other countries are tending in the same direction, though in less degree. It seems to follow that the spread of intelligence is destined to bring the world to a standstill sooner or later.

AMELIORATE CONDITIONS OF EXISTENCE,

"For my own part I believe that unless the tendency is checked the earth will finally be tendency is checked the earth will finally be depopulated. The way to prevent this is to ameliorate the conditions of existence. Intelligent men and women refuse to add to those who are earrying on a life and death struggle in a hostile social environment. But for the fear of want, the dread of poverty, the deliberate attempt would not be made to curtail population. Intelligence could be made a spur instead of a check to reproduction.

"Kidd's contention is that religion is the "Kidd's contention is that religion is the cause of the general improvement noted in the condition of the lower classes. But among the lower races there does not seem to be any parallel to the oppression of the many by the few that has almost uniformly existed among the more enlightened.
"It seems to begin with the enslavement of captured nations and progresses to the conquest by power of lesser nations, and the partition of their lands. The masses have been

captured nations and progresses and the par-quest by power of lesser nations, and the par-tition of their lands. The masses have been ever since human history proper began been struggling to free themselves from slavery. Kild says the progress is due to religion. I am unable to go with him. He does not review all religions, forgetting the oriental religions, which are based on a system of caste, and which have rendered the elevation of the masses so hopeless that pessimism has become a cardinal doctrine.

"Kild confounds religion with athles and

come a cardinal doctrine.

"Kild confounds religion with ethics, and after having dogmatically declared that social progress was brought about by religion, he proceeds to show that it is the result of the growth and spread of aitruistic sentiments, of mutual sympathy of man with man, and of the softening influences of ethical ideas."

Got Worsted at His Own Game Unwarned by the disastrous results attend-

ant upon all previous attempts to resist arant upon all previous attempts to resist arrest Augustus Dyson, a dead-game sport from St. Mary's court, when taken in custody by Policeman Cooney for disorderly conduct yesterday afternoon, again resisted and attempted to do up the policeman. Augustus will answer to the two charges in the police court this morning. He will also have his head adorned for some time to come with bandages and court plaster to hide the wounds inflicted on that portion of his anatomy by the policeman's club. Cooney was also rather badly done up in the melee but was successful in effecting the arrest of his prisoner. PARENTS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Dr. Luccock's Sermon on the Religious Training of Children at Home-Metro-

politau Church Pulpit Removed. The parishioners of the Metropolitan Presbyterian church on Capitol hill were con siderably surprised yesterday morning when they entered that edifice and found the pretty marble pulpit removed, and in its place a narble top table. The pulpit which for years had done service for Rev. Dr. Chester during his pastorate, was taken away during the past week and the table was substituted for it. Rev. Dr. Luceock, however, facetionsly explained the reason for the change. He "Providence has ordrained that my should be just what it is. This is, of stature course, a matter over which I have no control.

"You see, therefore, that a one-story man cannot preach to you and look at you while doing so behind a two-story pulpit. I like to look at you while I am preaching and do not

like any obstructions between us."

The explanation was so pleasantly given and the situation so nicely made plain that those who had some inward feeling over the removal of the pulpit immediately yielded to the logic of the pastor. He then proceeded with the ceremony of baptizing several children before the sermon. Rev. Dr. Luccock's like any obstructions between us. on was on the text from Genesis xviii: 19 sermon was on the text from Genesis xviii: 19— "For I know Him, that He will command His children and His household after Him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment; that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which He hath spoken of Him."

The subject discussed by the pastor was the Religious training of children by parents."
"Our God," said the preacher, "is a God of ovenants. In His covenants the Godward side is that of promise, the manward side is that of obligation. God chose Abraham to be the head of an elect nation because he was one who could be trusted to train his family in the ways of righteousness. Everywhere the family in Scripture is made the unit of the covenant." Under this head the preacher spoke at jength of the great need of of the covenant." Under this head preacher spoke at length of the great ne preacher spoke at length of the great need of parents teaching and training their children in the family home. Parents, he stated, could interest their little ones in all matters but religion. In some way parents shun to talk to them about the things that God has communded them to teach their offspring.
"God has," said the pastor, "created in child life a nature that is impressionable.

child life a nature that is impressionable.

"This nature should be cultivated by parents to the elevation of the lives of their children to God's glory.

He also spoke of the absence in these days of religious feeling in the youth of the country,

and it was a growing evil. "Oftentimes it is discovered that but one of the family is a Christian, and invariably that one is the mother." Passing from this point, he dis-cussed most fully childhood's impressionable

"Influences," he said, "that will not make a scratch on the granite character of man-hood will plough deep furrows through the tender heart of a child." He then spoke of the underlying principles, which he said in the unseen character growth of a child at this imressionable age, is largely determined by hose with whom there is most association. "This influence is multiplied an hundred fold when the association is made affection-ate. As we prize an heiricom, so the hallowed keepsake of sanctity of parental trust forms a elpful setting for the jewel of our own faith Even back of this age's tendency for young Even back of this age's tendency for young people to look with somewhat conspicuous regard upon the beliefs of the old, there is often a subtle championship of even the unpopular truths which the years have intertwined with solemn and pathetic experiences.

The clear lesson of all this is that the house wife should be made a mighty force in the de-velopment of the kingdom of Christ."

CHRISTIANITY AS IT IS NOW. Dr. Langdon's Sermon in St. John's Epis

copal Church Yesterday. The pulpit of St. John's Episcopal church, at Sixteenth and H streets, was occupied yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Langdon, in the absence of the rector, Rev. MacKay Smith, who is enjoying a vacation. Dr. Langdon chose his text from acts, xx-21-"Testify both to the Jews and also to the Greeks, repentto the Jews and also to the Greeks, repent-ance toward God, and faith toward our Lord, Jesus Christ." The sermon was an exposi-tion of the status of Christianity to-day. Dr. Langdon said in part: "In the time of Paul society was divided into the two classes mentioned in the text-the Jews and the Greeks. e one order were formalists, strict adher-s to the letter of the law, but forsaking the spirit; the others were metaphysicists, ligent giants, who cultivated the intell expense of the soul's welfare. day we see the counterpart of this division in society. There are none day division in society. There are non spiritually minded; Christians are forgett of Christ steachings, Christianity has deget erated into formalism and lip service. The spirit is neglected and ceren recruited from the base.

"Both the self-restraint exercised in limit"Both the self-restraint exercised in limit-

men, and deep thinkers, who recognize only the mind in man, and think not that the most precious part, the living soul, must also the one is due to intelligence, why is not the other due to the opposite of intelligence—ignorance?

"Religion is supposed to subdue impulse and make men live according to an Meal, but in the matter of multiplication it results from the matter of multiplication it results from the matter of multiplication it results from the matter of multiplication in the church of Christ, "for except your righteousness exceed the right of the matter of multiplication in the church of Christ, "for except your righteousness of the Series and a regeneration in the church of Christ, "for except your righteousness of the Series and a regeneration in the church of Christ, "for except your righteousness of the Series and Phariseas years of the series and particular in the matter of multiplication in the matte

of modern Greeks, the materialists, scientific

#### concluded. WHO SHOULD PARTAKE,

Rev. Dr. Swem Preached on the Subject

of the Lord's Supper. The Second Baptist Church on Virginia avenue was comfortably filled yesterday morning, when Rev. E. H. Swem preached out those who have the right to partake of the Lord's Supper. The preacher's arguments went to prove that those who practically observed the law of Christ, as given

cally observed the law of Christ, as given with clearness in the pages of Holy Writ, were not only allowed but invited to participate in the holy ordinance.

He impressed upon his congregation, however, the necessity of obeying the law of God, both in the moral and spiritual life before they approached the holy table. He gave a vivid description of the meaning of the breaking of the bread of life.

### ing of the bread of life, PLEA FOR STARVING MEN.

Mrs. Raudall Hold Herself and Her Husband Responsible for 34 Coxeyites. The Rev. D. Atexander Kent, of the Peo-

congregation yesterday morning, just before his morning service concluded:

"I have a request here from Mrs, Randall for permission to make a public appeal for bread—it rests entirely with the congrega-

ples' church, on G street, announced to the

A timid little woman arose, confronted the A timid little woman arose, controlled congregation, and said:
"Several weeks ago Mr. Randall started with a portion of the industrial army to Washington. We had no other purpose in view than to come here and unite with Coxey's forces in an appeal to Congress for the adoption of laws that would provide work for the unemployed.

work for the unemployed.
"Thirty-four of Mr. Randall's men have reached Washington and are in camp with the Coxey people. They are entirely without provisions. Mr. Randall is not with them— he remained behind somewhere and has not had time to get here. I went to the camp yesterday to see the men. They are actually suffering for bread. They told me they had nothing to ent yesterday but some herrings and a small quantity of soup.

"I went this morning to one of the churches

and a small quantity of soup.

"I went this morning to one of the churches in the city and asked for permission to make this appeal, but was refused. A newspaper man told me to come here, and I did so; and I now ask this congregation to contribute something for the relief of those starving men. I hope you will not permit these men to go another day without something to eat.

"I feel that we were responsible for bringing the men here, and that it is my duty to do what I can to keep them from starving."

Mrs. Randall was permitted to stand at the dovr and receive such contributions as the people might be disposed to make while passing out. Berrowing a gentleman's hat, she took up her station at the place designated, and receiven from pennies to dollars.

When the cash was counted it was found to aggregate a little more than \$16, and this amount Mrs. Randall expected to immediately invest in provisions to be conveyed to the breadless army as quickly as possible.

PEFFER ON MORAL ETHICS.

Young Colored Men Addressed by the Populist Senator on the Subject of Christian Associations.

The lecture room of the colored Young Men's Christian Association, on Eleventi street, was crowded vesterday afternoon to hear Senator Peffer dilate on moral ethics in contradistinction to his usual populistic the ories in the Senate. The Senator was in a monly good humor, and rose into the sphere of elequence more than once. The meeting was of a religious character, and the young colored men sang with a heartiness proverbial of the race.

Senator Peffer began his talk by compliment and the succession of the special senator of the second senator of the senator of

menting the association on the exc tion of the rooms, the general cleanlines about the place, the good library, and the wise selection of newspapers.

wise selection of newspapers.

The Senator then proceeded to his lecture.
He took as his theme "Young Men's Christian Associations." He divided his subject into three branches—young men, Christians, and

association.

He said in part: "A young man who has passed the span of life where the law makes him a responsible citizen should dispassionately review his previous history and then look into the future, and determine in what capacity or at what undertaking he would The lecturer impressed his hearers with the

necessity of being ambitious and striving toward the highest notch in the civilization in which he lives. He laid great emphasis on the necessity of education, but scouted the idea that technical or university education idea that technical or university education meant education in its true sease.

He illustrated this point by calling attention to his own career. The Senator said, "my schooling was very limited, but when I became impressed with the necessity for education I betook myself in the early mornings and by the evening candle light to the study of books, and by sedulous work I was able in a short lime to furnish my mind with informa-

a short time to furnish my mind with informa-tion so valuable that ever since I have been benefited by it."

Senator Peffer then went into a meta-Senator Peffer then went into a meta-physical argument to demonstrate that by constant and applied study the mind grows so in strength and power that its power is felt by society and is called into the service of men and gets recompensed for it.

He urged the young men to fit themselves for the best positions in life, and he guar-enteed to them that they would get rewarded commensurately with their ability.

In speaking on the region of Christianity he

commensurately with their ability.

In speaking on the point of Christianity he said: "The whole doctrine taught by the lowly Christ was conveyed in the following words: "As ye would that men should do unto you, even so do younto them." The appliance of the said of the said words are the said with the said words. ention of this aphorism in the individual or corporate life would be a balm to heal every wound, to rectify every wrong, and to make this world a paradise more alluring than the one which existed many thousands of years

ago.
"That motto would settle every perplexity 'Inat motto would settle every perpenty and arbitrate every difficulty."

He then dilated on the power of associa-tion, and said "the 3,000,000 young men who belonged to the association constitute a sub-lime power for the moral uplifting of the na-

He entered into a discussion on the philosophical law of interdependence and inter-relationship. He affirmed the principle of association, or combined strength, was right both in practice and utility.

TAX ON WHISKY PROPOSED.

Suggestion of a Plan to the Conference Favorable Consideration. The tariff conferees have had suggested to them a plan for taxing whisky, one of the largest revenue producing items, which has not here tofore been considered in either the House or

Senate bills. It was proposed by one of the Senators of the conference, and the sentiment toward it within the committee is quite faorable.

The plan contemplates a sliding scale, the minimum tax being \$1 per galion on whisky taken out of bond at the end of five years, and advancing 5 cents per gallon for each year in bond beyond five years, and not exceeding eight years. On this basis the tax would be: Five years, \$1.5: seven years, \$1.15: By this arrangement the eight years, bonding tried in account he the distillars attracted. period is secured by the distillers, although it is offset by the tax of \$1.15 per gallon, if ad-

resonant by the tax of the full eight years.

There was no meeting of the conferees yesterday and no informal gathering of the two sides. Chairman Wilson left for West Virginia Saturday night, where Mrs. Wilson is still Members of the committee do not indorse enator Brice's statement that there would be report of complete disagreement next vednesday. On the contrary, it is stated positively that there could be no justification for a disagreement throughout owing to the

nurmerous things on which the committee have found they could come together.

Abolished in South Washington. Referring to the interviews recently published in The Times in which vigorous condemnation was expressed by interested citi-

demnation was expressed by interested citizens of the numerous death traps, called
grade crossings, in different sections of the
city, R. A. Walker, a prominent business man
on Seventh street, said yesterday:

"I have a plan that would solve the difficulty about the railroad crossings, so far as
South Washington is concerned, and at the
same time furnish locations for two needed
public buildings."

Being asked to elucidate Mr. Walker continued:

tinued:

"The plan I propose will be seen to be feasible and in every respect worthy of careful consideration of those who want to do justice both ways—to the railroal company as well as to the city. It will, if adopted, relieve the churches, the schools, and business people on Virginia avenue and the adjacent sections from the danger and inconvenience now incurred from the grade crossings, and at the same time materially benefit the city to nobody's injury.

at the same time memory indoors in jury.

"My plan is this: Remove the Baltimore and Fotomac depot from its present location to the southwest corner of Seventh street and Maryland avenue, and have trains brought in from the tunnel by way of K street to Eighth, thence to the depot, which gives but one turn and one crossing at Seventh and K streets. thence to the depot, which gives but one turn and one crossing at Seventh and K streets. By this transfer of the depot the railroad company may have the use of all the ground south of Maryland avenue and west of Seventh street, and yet be removed to a point not more than five minutes' walk from the present site and retain all the advantages of street transit."

transit. "Trains could be sent out by way of E street over the Long bridge with scarcely any de-viation from a straight line. If this change were made it would avoid the necessity of were made it would avoid the necessity of either elevating or depressing the tracks for the reason that the road would cross the principal street but once, at K street, and the company would be within their own inclosure, with but one gate to care for. They would, moreover, have room sufficient for its needs for all time. The advantages to be gained by the city would be the releasing of

gained by the city would be the recessing of the avenues, the malis and Sixth street—in fact the whole of South Washington, with the ex-ception of the small space noted—from ob-jectionable grade crossings. "Besides these advantages, a splendid site is provided for the location of the Government Printing Office and the much-discussed city Printing Office and the much-discussed city building on Armory square, one on south B street and the other on north B street. This would leave amply park space between the two, and would interfore with no driveways or the use of the parks as originally intended. It would settle the dispute as to the location of the Government Printing Office and hasten the construction of that much-needed building.

ing.

"The Congressional Committee on District
Affairs, as well as the Commissioners, should
examine the ground and carefully consider
the merits of this plan," added Mr. Watter. He requested Tag Times to bri suggested before the committee an missioners by giving it publicity.

How True! Some writer notices the curious fact that "poetry is an anagram for poverfy with the v left out." Of course the v is lacking. And what could be more appropriate? The poet never has a v.—Judge.

# SEVERAL IFS IN THE WAY

Matters that May Block the Progress of the Tariff Bill.

PROBABLE WORK OF THE WEEK

Managers of Appropriation Bills in the Senate Might Not Yield to the Consideration of the Conference Report-House Ready for Any Kind of Business.

The only positive indication for the week in the Senate is that the consideration of the appropriation bills will be continued. There is bability that a day or two will be given to the Chinese treaty and a possibility that the tariff conference report will call for attention n some shape. The taking up of the tariff will depend upon whether the managers of the appropriation bills will consent to yield the time for it, and the further consideration of the tariff question will depend upon whether the conference shall make their report and incidentally upon the character of the report when made,

Senator Gray, representing the administration, is very auxious to have the treaty disposed of, and he has expressed the opinion that it will be possible to get it up Tuesday or Wednesday. When considered it will probably consume an entire day, if not more time, in executive session. Secretary Gresha does not conceal the concern he feels with regard to the treaty, and he has been re-enforced during the past week in his efforts to secure early and favorable consideration by the pres-ence and arguments of Minister Denby, who has visited the Senate on three different occa-

sions in that behalf. WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. If the tariff conference report should reach the Senate it will undoubtedly evoke considerable discussion if it should attempt to lower the rates or change any of the material

When the Senate adjourned Saturday the legislative, executive and judicial appropria-tion bill was under consideration. It is ex-pected that when it shall be disposed of, as it is thought that it will be on Monday, the In-dian appropriation bill will be taken up, and with that out of the way the agricultural, District of Columbia, sundry civil and general deficiency bills will be considered, probably in the order named. These will complete the list. It is probable that there will be more or cless debate on all of these bills, but i other questions are not allowed to interfere, all probably can be disposed of during the week.

NOTHING CERTAIN IN THE HOUSE. There is no settled programme for this veek in the House. Everything will be subect to displacement in favor of the confernce report on the tariff bill when one is agreed upon. The House managers, in case a report is made this week, are not disposed to allow too much time to be consumed by de-bate, especially if a disagreement is reported on the the vital differences between the two is the desire of the House managers to give sufficient opportunity for the leading House members to place their positions squarely be-

fore the country.

The absence of Speaker Crisp, who is expected on Tuesday unless the condition of his son does not grow worse, makes the business of the House pending the report from the conference problematical. To-day is suspension day, and Tuesday will probably be given to the Committee on Judiciary. Further than that, however, no programme has been mapped out.

Companions Saw Him Drown. Frank Gates, 18 years of age, living at No. 606 B street southwest, while in bathing at Colonial Beach yesterday morning was seized with cramp and sank before help could reach Several of his companions who were with

Several of his companions, who were with him at the time, immediately began to dive for their friend, but were unsuccessful in finding him until life was extinct. Later in the day the body was found and brought to this city by the steamer George Leary. Poisoned By Eating Ice Cream MARSHALL, Ill., July 15 -About thirty per sons were poisoned by eating ice cream last week at West Union. All have been under physicians' care, and Mrs. Dunham died in

AWAY WITH THE DEATH TRAPS.

Plan Whereby Grade Crossings May Be
Abolished in South Washington.

Away WITH THE DEATH TRAPS.

great agony, and two or three others are at the point of death. It is supposed that the milk was poisoned by being in a vessel with a copper bottom. No other cause can be assigned so far. Jailed for Contempt of Court. DENVER. Colo., July 15 .- In the cases of the Denver and Gulf strikers at Pueblo, accused of contempt of the United States court, Judge Hallett sentenced three to thirty days in jail and discharged the others.

> ---- THE ----Washington Times.

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